PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

First Day of the Spring Trotting Meeting.

Fine Attendance and Pleasing Events.

George the Winner of the Three-Minute Purse and Honest Dutchman the 2:31 Race.

The spring trotting meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Assocication opened auspiciously yes terday at their pleasant track, near Coney Island. The sky was only sufficiently shaded with a fleecy drapery of clouds to temper the incipient summer heat. There was not a shadow of dust upon the roads leading to the course, and the birds warbled as though their little sonls were in their song. At twelve o'clock, and even earlier than that, all the gentlemen belonging to the club and their ladies and children, that had passed through the delicious drives of Prospect Park, relaxed the reins at the grand entrance, and soon after came scores of vehicles from New York and all parts of Long Island, containing the cream of the sporting world; and then the pool selling, which had been quite tame, began to be very active. As the time approached to bring the horses on the track the Club House balcony was well filled with Brooklyn's beauties, and the grand stand contained many ladies of note from a distance. On the lawn-which is prettier than ever this year-there were countiess veteran turfmen, and beyond, among the stables, were the boys and attendants, who heartly enjoyed the scene. Fair faces and pink-tipped checks, with eager eyes, grew enthusiastic at the beautiful landscape. From the balconies of the Club House landscape. From the balconies of the Club House the panorama is exquisite. The ocean, with here and there a passing sail; Fort Hamilton, with its villas, and Bath, made up by numerous and pretty cottages, are in full view. All around is a wealth of foliage. Maple and oak in luxuriant leaf are on every hand, and with fields of waving grass, level lawns and graceful shrubbery, the counterpart of the location is not found on any Northern trotting track. Long after the races commenced the Coney Island road, which has wonderfully improved in the number of new and pretty buildings and large hotels since has autumn, were brilliant with carriages, and even until the termination of the day's amusements they continued to arrive. It was twilight when they returned, and gleeful voices told the story of a pleasant time experienced on Long Island's favorite trotting course. The Trotting.

The track was dull and slow and the wind high and blustering yesterday afternoon, rendering very fast time out of the question. The trotting, notwithstanding, was excellent. There were two contests, the first being for a purse of \$600 for horses that had never beaten three minutes. \$350 to the first, \$150 to the second and \$100 to the third horse, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for which there were seven entries and six starters. These were Isaac Pawling's bay gelding George, J. J. Wheeler's black mare Eveline, J. L. Doty's brown stallion Edwin Booth, J. Campbell's bay stallion Spartan, T. Hoyt's sorrel gelding Wallace and Alden Goldsmith's bay stallion Abdallah. George was the favorite at 100 to 35 over the field, his defeat at Fleetwood the other day making him a strong favorite. There is no doubt in the minds of all who witnessed the performance of this horse at Fleetwood Park that he was pulled, and many knew that a like game would not be allowed at Prospect Park. He won yesterday with the greatest ease, and at times during the race exhibited wonderful speed. George is a light bay gelding, a trifle over fifteen hands, formed after the model of George Palmer, and resembles that horse very much in his movements. He can, beyond doubt, trot well into the twenties, and we advise his owner not to allow any more "shenanagan" on the part of the driver in the future.

any more "shenanagan" on the part of the driver in the future.

The second race was a capital one. Like the first, there were soven entries, but five only started, Sunbeam was withdrawn in time to give notice of the fact to the pool seller, but Judge Scott came on the track and scored several times. He then took one of his obstinate fits, and could not be induced to trot another step with the others, and was finally allowed to be withdrawn. Judge Scott has a temper, and he will trot only when in the vein. The five starters were Daniel Pfifer's chestnut stallion Honest Dutchman (by Hoag'and's Messenger, dam a road mure owned by James Weaver, John S. Parks' bay stallion Dauntless, M. Roden's brown gelding J. H. Coleman, J. S. Baker's bay gelding from Keeler and brown gelding Frank Palmer. Honest Dutchman was the favorite previous to the start at 100 to 23, and he soid at longer odds as the race progressed. He won in three straight heats, making the third heat in 2:2616, which was extraoridinary time under the circumstances. Dauntless, who was second in the race, is also a good horse, and was only beaten a short length at the finish.

The following are the details of the trotting as it progressed:—

The following are the details of the trotting as it progressed:—

THE FIRST TROT.

First Heat.—Eveline took the lead soon after leaving the scole, Abdallah second, Spartan third, Edwin Booth fourth, George fifth, Waliace sixth. They trotted in this way around the turn, when George broke up and fell a long way in the rear. When the horses reached the quarter pole Eveline was three lengths in front of Spartan, Edwin Booth third, Abdallah fourth, George and Wallace far behind. The time to the quarter pole was thirty-eight seconds. Eveline kept in front along the backstretch, and was two lengths ahead of Spertan at the half-mile pole in 1:16, Edwin Booth third, Abdallah fourth, George fifth and Wallace sixth. George now cut loose and went tapidly through the horses, and showed in front at the three-quarter pole. He then came away and won by four lengths, Eveline second, Spartan third, Abdallah fourth, Edwin Booth fifth and Wallace sixth. Time, 2:34.

Second, Spartan third, Edwin Booth fourth, Abdallah fifth, Wallace sixth. Going around the turn George broke up badly, and was air in the rear when the others passed the quarter-pole. Abdallah seconds; Eveline second, Edwin Booth third, Spartan fourth, Wallace fifth and George sixth. The latter then trotted wery fast, and, passing the others one at a time, showed in front at the half-mile pole, in 1:16. Abdallah was second, Eveline third, Edwin Booth fourth, Spartan fifth and Wallace sixth. George then trotted away from the others and came home on a jog, passing the score on a walk, making the heat in 2:234. Spartan was second, Eveline hird, Abdallah fourth, Edwin Booth fifth and Wallace sixth.

Third Heat.—The horses had a very fine send-of,

sixth.
Third Heat.—The horses had a very fine send-of, Third Heat.—The horses had a very fine send-off, and as they went around the turn George trotted to the front and led six lengths to the quarter pole, in thirty-seven seconds; Eveline second. Edwin Booth third, Wallace fourth, Spartan fifth and Abtallah sixth. George opened the gap wider along the backstretch and was ten lengths in front of Eveline, Edwin Booth third, Spartan fourth, Wallace fifth and Abdallah sixth, the latter having pulled a shoe on the turn. Time, 1:13%, George trotted leisurely after this, and came home a winner by too lengths in 2:324. Edwin Booth was secner by ten lengths, in 2:36%. Edwin Booth was sec-ond, six lengths in advance of Eveline, Wallace fourth, Spartan fifth, Abdallah distanced. The following is a

The following is a SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.—
SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY, May 28.—Purse \$600, for horses that had never beaten three minutes—\$350 to the first, \$150 to the second, and \$100 to the third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. Pawlings entered b. g. George. 1 1 1 1 J. J. Wheeler entered bik. m. Eveline. 2 8 3 J. Campbell entered b. s. Spartan. 3 2 4 J. L. Doty entered br. s. Edwin Booth. 5 5 2 T. Hoyt entered s. g. Wallace. 6 6 5 A. Goldsmith entered b. s. Abdallah. 4 4 dis G. N. Ferguson entered bik. m. Sweetmeat. dr.

third, J. H. Coleman fourth, Frank Palmer fifth. Time, 2:28%.

Second Heal.—J. H. Coleman was the first away, Tom Keeler second, Dauntless third, Honest Dutchman fourth. As they passed around the turn Honest Dutchman fourth to the front and led four lengths to the quarter pole in thirty-six and a half seconds; J. H. Coleman second, two lengths in front of Tom Keeler, the latter being three lengths in advance of Dauntless. Going down the backstretch Honest Dutchman opened the gap, and was six lengths in front at the half-mile pole, in 1:11½; J. H. Coleman second, four lengths in advance of Tom Keeler, who was then on a break, half a length ahead of Dauntless. The latter now trotted past Keeler and J. H. Coleman and made a gallant but insuccessful cflort to overtake Honest Dutchman. The latter won the heat by four lengths, Dauntless

second, eight lengths ahead of J. H. Coleman, who was a length in advance of Tom Keeler. Time, 2:274.

Third Heat.—Honest Dutchman was even with Tom Keeler and J. H. Coleman, Dauntless fourth at at the start; but as he passed around the turn he drew away from the others and opened a gap of four lengths to the quarter pole, in thirty-six seconds; Dauntless second, three lengths in front of J. H. Coleman, who was one length in advance of Tom Keeler, the latter baving broken up on the way thither. Coleman then broke up, and these two felfar in the rear of the others. Dauntless closed on Dutchman along the backstretch, and at the half-mile pole was only two lengths behind him. Time, 1:11½. There was about a length of daylight between Honest Dutchman and Dauntless as they trotted along the lower turn, but coming up the homestretch Dauntless closed up inch by inch until he reached the quarters of Dutchman as the latter passed under the string. Honest Dutchman won the heat in 2:26¼. Coleman was third and Tom Keeler distanced. The following is a SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.—SPRING MEMTING.—THESDAY, May 28.—Purse \$1,500 for horses that had never beaten 2:31—\$900 to the first, \$400 to the second, and \$200 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. D. Pfifer entered ch. g. Honest Butchman. 1 1 4 J. S. Parks entered b. g. Dauntless. 2 2 2 M. Roden entered br. g. J. H. Coleman. 4 3 3 J. S. Baker entered b. g. Tom Keeler. 3 4 dir. J. Duston entered br. g. Trank Palmer. 4 dr J. M. Pett entered b. m. Sunbeam. dr J. L. Doty entered s. g. Judge Scott. dr

First heat. 34
Second heat 36½
Third heat 36

Prespect Park Fair Grounds To-Day. The events to-day will be, first, for horses that had never beaten 2:34 at the time of closing the entries, and, second, for those that had never recorded 2:25, each mile heats, best three in five, in narness. For the former there are entered P. harness. For the former there are entered P. Manee's gray gelding St. Elmo, George Ellis' gray gelding Gray Eddy, Isaac Pawling's black gelding Senator Mitchell, J. H. Phillips' gray gelding Jack Draper, Colonel Dickens' dun gelding G. L. Fox, D. Phier's chestnut mare Grace Bertram, J. J. Bowen's bay gelding Camors, and James Deugrey's brown mare Fanny Lambert. The second event will doubtless bring to the score P. Manee's bay stallion W. H. Allen, Alden Goldsmith's bay mare Huntress, Dan Mace's chestnut gelding Judge Fullerton, J. L. Doty's black stallion C. E. Loew, Dan Pfifor's sorrel stallion Byron, J. J. Bowen's gray mare Sea Foam, and T. S. Carpenter's sorrel mare Nonesuch.

Pools were sold on these events last night, at the rooms of Messrs. Marshall & Johnson, corner of

sorrel mate Nonesuch.

Pools were sold on these events last night, at the rooms of Messrs. Marshall & Johnson, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, the gathering of turfmen to speculate on their favorites being very large.

following result:—
Jno. Murphy enters b. g. George W. Patterson.
J. Campbell enters b. g. J. J. Bradley.
Charles S. Green enters ch. m. Lucille.

HORSE NOTES.

Major Bacon's stable of six and D. McCoun's string of four have arrived at Long Branch. George Rice purchased Planeroid, three years, by Planet out of Florence Nightingale, by O'Meara, of

Mr. J. R. Barry, at Nashville, last week. The stakes of the Nashville Blood Horse Associa tion have closed as follows:-The Belmont Stakes, 1873, for three year olds, seventeen subscribers; the Belle Meade Stakes, 1873, for three year olds, seventeen subscribers; the Vandal Stakes, 1874, for three year olds, thirty-one entries; and the San-

ford Stakes, 1834, twenty-five entries. It should not be overlooked by turfmen that the entries to the purses offered by the Quickstep Park Trotting Association, of Toledo, Ohio, will close on the 5th proximo, at nine o'clock P. M. Premiums amounting to \$15,500, divided into nine purses, are

ART MATTERS.

Mr. Powell's Painting of Perry at the

It is known that Congress appropriated \$25,000 for a painting of that great historical event—the naval battle on Lake Erie—during the war of 1812, and that Mr. W. H. Powell was the artist engaged years earnestly and steadily employed on the painting, and had spent a great deal of time previously in collecting facts, portraits and materials to make this a faithful historical work. The picture covers the large area of thirty feet by twenty, on canvas woven in Holland ex-pressly for the artist. Though not finished it is so far advanced as to be ready for removal to

pressly for the artist. Though not finished it is so far advanced as to be ready for removal to Washington and to be placed in the panel assigned to it over the broad stairs of the Senate Chamber at the Capitol. When placed there Mr. Powell will give it the finishing touches. Before removing it to Washington the artist invited gentlemen of the press and some others to view the picture at the fwenty-second Regiment Armory, Fourteenth street, which is the place Mr. Powell made his studio for this particular work.

The thought inspired on seeing this painting is that of grandeur. Both the colossal proportions and the event portrayed combine to give this impression. Then one is impressed with the suitableness of the picture to the place for which it is intended—the Capitol of the republic. The first object the eye rests upon is the heroic American commander, Perry, standing in the boat, which has just left the disabled flagship. Lawrence, and pointing to the Niagara. to which he had resolved to transfer his flag, and which he is determined to reach, though the shot and shell of the enemy are falling round him like hall. It is the critical moment, and has been happily selzed by the artist as the most prominent feature of his picture. The likeness of Perry is said to be good, and the whole attitude and expression of the hero are striking. The boat and all the persons in it stand out well in the foreground. The individuality of the saliors, and particularly of Perry's young brother, who is imploring the commander to sit down and not expose himself so much to the shot of the British, is strongly marked. This group of itself is a very fine picture. The unity of it rests there. The other parts—such as the disabled ship just left, the Niagara and the other ships on both sides in the distance, the shot and shells falling into and throwing up the water all round, the smoke of the guns and other objects—are but details, though each is striking enough and faithful to history. The water and sky, not easy to delineate, are so f

THE STEPHEN LITERARY UNION.

Anniversary Literary Exercises at Steinway Hall Last Night. The anniversary literary exercises of the Stephen Literary Union, at Steinway Hall, last night, were

listened to by a large, fashionable and critical audience. The orations were by the members of the Literary Union, the vocal music by the pupils of the Christian Brothers' schools throughout the city and the instrumental music was rendered by the De la Salie orchestra, which includes the orchestra of Manhattan College, Second street, &c. There were two grand choruses rendered by two hundred voices, and they were received with immense applause. There were two scenes pretwo hundred voices, and they were received with immense applause. There were two scenes presented—first, the tent scene from "Julius Cæsar," by Messrs. McClosky and Duffy, and second, a scene from "Henry VIII.," by Messrs. Bergan and Smith. There were several orations by the members of the Union and songs by the pupits of the several schools, which were excellently rendered; but there is not space here to make but a general mention of them.

THE RESIDENT ALSACIANS.

A meeting of Alsacians and Lorraines, Mr. Koens gen presiding, took piace at the Casino, in Houston street, last night, discussing some arrangements for a proposed public manifestation of their continued loyalty to the French republic, not. their continued loyalty to the French republic, not, withstanding the separation of their native provinces from France. The demonstration is to be attended by an enrolment en masse of the Alsacians and Lorraines resident in this city as French citizens at the French General Consulate. Some fullminating addresses were delivered expressive of extreme patriotism and loyalty to the French republic, and of intense disgust of the dismemberment of that country as the result of the war with Germany. A committee of arrangements, previously appointed, was enlarged by adding to it the following names:—F. Fortweniger, Professor Anber, F Mueller, George Dreyass, Bruesselin, Chesney, Vergnerly, Burschneck, Jean Haas, Charles Bohrer, Jos. Weli, John Walter, Sutler, Doppelmann, J. Dartre, Emmetinger, Jacques Schwarz, Schiep, Wm. Horth. There is some talk about holding the demonstration at the Cooper Institute. Some action was taken to circulate subscription lists to also the funds a ccessary for the undertaking.

THE BROOKLYN REFORMERS

The Committee of Fifty Report as to the Transactions of the Supervisors.

The sub-committee of the Rink Reform Organization of Fifty appointed to examine into the affairs of the Board of Supervisors has fulfilled its task, having reviewed the report of that body for the year 1870, and makes a lengthy report upon the result of the labor. The subjoined extracts will be found interesting:-

found interesting:—

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, March 14, 1870, a gas fixture bill was presented for work and materials furnished, through the agency of E. Toohill, amounting to \$3,190. A majority committee, previously appointed, reported in favor of paying \$2,500. Supervisor Cross, from the minority committee, reported that upon inquiry they had ascertained that the true value of the job was \$1,590; that the gas fixture firm who performed the previous work had offered to duplicate it for \$1,590. The minority committee thereupon introduced a resolution that the bill be reduced accordingly. This resolution was rejected, and \$2,500 was ordered to be paid for a bill which, upon undoubted authority, could have been furnished for \$1,590, with a profit of twenty per cent to the furnishers.

The resolution to reduce was rejected by the votes of Nelson, Kollmyer, Sheridan, Murphy, Buck, Foley, Cassidy, Duffy, Howell and Fletcher. Toohill, who presented the bill, was a middle man, who appears to have been employed by the Board, or some members of the Board, when certain purposes were to be accomplished.

THE JAIL COMMITTEE EXTRAVAGANCE.

Subsequently a committee was appointed to examine into the alleged worthlessness of certain

THE JAIL COMMITTEE EXTRAVAGANCE.
Subsequently a committee was appointed to examine into the alleged worthlessness of certain goods, and the extravagant price of others, which had been ordered by the Jail Committee—supposed to be Nelson, Shevien and Smith—and furnished by Kerrigan & Few. During the interview Few declared "that he intended to charge 100 per cent upon the goods, and would get 200 per cent if he could."

These, Kerrigan and Few, were "middle men," and appear to have been favorities with a majority of the Board, having been employed during the year to purchase supplies to the amount of nearly ist thousand dollars. William J. Osborne, President of the Board, by virtue of his office, had assigned to Nelson, Shevlen and Smith, their committee with an ite in the laid department, and it would seem

the Board.

THE CORONER'S COMPRISATION.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, January 24, 1879, Supervisor Nelson moved that the fees of the Coroners be raised from \$10\$ to \$15 for each inquest; the resolution was adopted by the votes of seventeen members, most of whose names are generally recorded in favor of increased and extravagant expenditures. This vote cost the city from six to eight thousand dollars per annum. INCREASED JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

The annual increased expense of conducting the City, County and Supreme Courts in two years had amounted to \$149,184. Let us examine what agency the Board of Supervisors exercised in accomplishing this result.

ing this result.

The City Court had previously been presided over by a single-Judge at a salary of \$6,500 per annum, and there appeared no difficulty in obtaining competent judiciaries at that salary. In 1870 the Legislature reorganized the City Court, authorizing the appointment of three judges instead of one, as formerly, whereupon the Supervisors, at a meeting of their Board, adopted the following preamble and resolution:—

their Board, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas sixty-two respectable citizens have petitioned this Board that the salaries of the City Judges be raised to \$10,000 each per annum, therefore Resolved, That said salaries be raised accordingly.

This resolution appears to have been adopted by the votes of Hutchins, Kollmyer, Sheridan, Searing, Murphy, Devyr, Fletcher, Martense, Foley, Newman, Dudy, Howell, Shevien and Schenck, Subsequently the Board of Supervisors voted to raise the salary of the County Judge from \$5,000 to \$5,000. The last measure was carried by the same votes as the preceding, excepting that of Schenck; and by another resolution the salaries of the Superme Court Judges were increased by the addition of \$5,000 each to the \$6,000 paid by the State, making the pay to each \$11,000 per annum.

According to law the judges of the City and Supreme Courts are authorized to employ as many attendants as they may deem necessary. There is no evidence that the judges availed themselves unduly of their discretionary power, nor that the fifty-live officers below alluded to were in attendance during that term.

The minutes of the Board of Supervisors, December, 1870, however, show that at that session bills were ordered paid for fifty-five attendants upon the Supreme and City Courts, which number was in addition to the regular staff of clerks attached to those departments. Thirty-nine of these officers were paid as attendants on the Supreme Court and sixteen on the City Court. Sixty additional bills of a similar character, amounting in the aggregate to \$15,500, were paid during the year.

Subjoined is a statement of the judiclary expenses of the year 1868, and the estimated sum needed for the same purposes for 1871:—

The estimate for the City and County Judges and Justices of the Peace for the year.

\$22,500 Commissioners of Jurors.

\$22,500 Ludges acting as Counting for the serimated sum needed for the same purposes for 1871:—

The setimate for the City and County Judges and Justices of th

Sum total for year ending July 31, 1868. . ESTIMATES FOR 1871. County Court

To which add salaries-..\$229,684

If any, was expended during the preceding year for these purposes.

That there has been a great increase of business connected with the administration of the Judiciary Department is too well known to require verification. A vast amount of business properly pertaining to the New York courts is now transferred to Brooklyn. But even with this explanation the tax-payers will not be convinced that an increase of \$419,000 per annum is necessary. Similar remarks are applicable to the erection and maintenance of armories; and the censures herein contained are not directed against the institutions themselves, but against the squanderings connected with the administration of their affairs.

From the minutes of the Board of Supervisors for the early part of the year 1871, to which we have had access, your committee make the following extracts:—

Page 76—Supervisor Johnson, under oath, charged that the Committee on Printing had paid twenty-five to one hundred per cent over value on a large

Page 76—Supervisor Johnson, under oath, charged that the Committee on Printing had paid twenty-five to one hundred per cent over value on a large amount, and asked for an investigation. Nelson, Sheridan, Murphy and Devyr voted against inquiry. On page 108 is a resolution or proposition for printing 'Indexes of Grantors,' 277,000 names at six cents cach, \$16,620; 6,300 pages at \$9 per page, 100 copies, \$56,700; sundries, \$18,000. Total, \$51,320. On page 123 a bill for \$7,550 was ordered paid which other parties offered to duplicate for \$4,000, and on page 125, a bill was ordered to be paid for \$1,020, for work and materials furnished which another firm offered to furnish for \$225.

THE OUAKERS.

Proceedings of Their Yearly Meeting-The Condition of the Church-Discussion of Intemperance and Advocacy of Prohibition-The Worst Enemy of Indian Civilization.

The Conference of Quakers at the Rutherfurd place Meeting houses began its business on Monday morning at half-past ten o'clock. The men gathered each assemblage, as is the custom, proceeded with affairs upon its own responsibility, with the exception of asking in most of its enactments for the concurrence of the others. Most of the important transactions originate in the sessions of the men, however, after which they are approved by the women. The executive officers of each meeting conof a moderator and of a secretary. In

THE MEETING OF THE MEN the proceedings by calling the names of the delegates from the subordinate meetings. An epistle from the Friends of Pennsylvania was then read and created a profound impression by its reference to political subjects. It especially called attention to the movement whose object was the engrafting of a certain religious belief in the constitution by the introduction of the name of God, and strongly urged the necessity of opposing such an innova-tion. The rest of the morning hour was entirely consumed in the discussion of a proposed change in the discipline of the Church, by which liberal ideas were to be made a part of the traditions of the society. The debate proved quite an tions of the society. The debate proved quite an exciting one for so sedate and solemn a gathering as a Quaker meeting; but the slow, calm and deliberate tone of dignity was maintained by every speaker. A committee was appointed to have the consideration of the matter, upon which there were placed fifty-five names. It was instructed to act jointly with one to be appointed by the women. The afternoon session of Monday was almost wholly engaged with the reading of epistolary communications from the "yearly meetings" in other parts of the country, in all of which were indirectly referred to, and hope expressed that they would be peacefully settled. A new clerk of the meeting and his assistant were also elected. The Indiana Quakers recommended memorials to the President and Congress. A special committee was appointed on intemperance, and the subject of sending an address on the abolition of the death penalty to the International Penitentiary Congress was referred to the Committee of Representatives.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

There was a much larger attendance yesterday than the day before, but the morning session was neither so long nor so important. The new clerk of the men's meeting, Charles A. Macy, conducted the proceedings of that body. When It was fully assembled, at half-past ten, the regular inquiry into exciting one for so sedate and solemn a gathering

assembled, at haif-past ten, the regular inquiry into

THE CONDITION OF THE SOCIETY

was begun by considering the replies to the disciplinary queries received from the quarterly meetings. From these it appeared that, while the religious rules laid down in the book were very generally observed by the members of the Church, it did not increase in numbers or prosperity. The responses to the query relating to intemperance in the use of ilquors were commented upon by Aaron M. Powell at some length.

PROHIBITION OF INTEMPERANCE.

He thought that the influence of the Friends should extend somewhat further than the protection of the Church from the evil of intemperance. He was in the Legislature of the State at Albany last winter, when a representative read before that body that portion of the discipline of the Quakers. It was proposed there as a fit measure to be adopted as a law. (Sensation.) What a blessing it would be if that rufe were embodied in the statutes of the nation, making the terrible traffic illegal! He thought the yearly meeting should not only ask of the Legislature that it should cease to recognize the sale of spirituous liquors, but also of Congress to forbid both the manufacture and the sale. In a journey across the Continent, through the Territories, he had found if the chief enemy of Indian clylization.

ories, he had found if the chief enemy of Indian civilization.

THE RED MEN

suffered from no evil as much as from this. He desired that the voice of that body should be heard in an appeal to Congress, asking special protection of the Indians from the ravages of this traffic. It had been said formerly that the nation had two great enemies—slavery and intemperance. It must yet witness the same transition of sentiment in dealing with the one as had taken place with the other. He asked for the prohibition or restriction of the traffic, from which misery and misery alone could flow while it remained legal.

While he was speaking a stir was produced in the assemblage by the arrival of two ministers from Philadelphia who are quite celebrated—William Dorsoy and Samuel J. Levick. William Dorsey is of very impressive appearance, looking like the famous nameless head painted by Titian, with a high, noble forehead, a slivery beard, eyes that are sunken and dark, and an expression of intense inward meditation like that of some old priest of the covenant who pondered deeply on the mysteries of his religion. He is one of the most eloquent of the Quaker ministers.

Samuel Krys favored a committee to prepare something in the form of a memorial to be forwarded to the Congress of the United States and the Legislature. He was afterwards reminded that the subject was already before a committee.

Samuel M. Janney spoke upon the subject and Rudolf Goerok; then a German Friend arraigned the members of the Society for loving more themselves than God. George Fox had said, "We are nothing, Christ is all." The preacher then argued

the members of the Society for loving more themselves than God. George Fox had said, "We are nothing, Christ is ali." The preacher then argued pithily for

THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST,
and his words had so much the tone of solemnity and earnestness that he was listened to with an almost dramatic intensity of attention.

After him Effinglem Cock said that the sending of missionaries through their churches had been tried to revive the life of the society, but had failed. He now counselled that they submit to the event, and if it was the will of God that the Quakers should pass away they could not help it by human devices, and must accept what Providence ordained. But he thought that God was with them, and would aid them if they looked to the Spirit for direction.

The session was then adjourned until Friday morning. To-day there will be public worship in all the meeting houses at half-past ten o'clock A. M., at which there will undoubtedly be preaching by eminent ministers. The New York First Day (Sunday) School Association has its anniversary this evening in Rutherford place, and the exercises will probably be of much interest to the public.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Election of General Conference Editors-Tribute to Dr. Durbin, Ex-Missionary Secretary-Reducing the Ministerial

After the devotional exercises and the reading and approval of the journal the Book Concern Committee reported a resolution (No. 5) in favor of electing the book agents and other General Conference officers this morning (Tuesday).

Dr. C. D. Foss presented the following minute

complimentary to Dr. Durbin, the retiring Mission Secretary!

whereas the Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., for the last twenty-two years corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been constrained by advanced years and increasing infirmities to yield to other hands the banner he has borne so long and so well, we, therefore, the members of this General Conference, in behalf of the whole Church, record our deep sense of the very eminent service he has rendered to the cause of Christ in this most important department of Christian work. We shall hold in grateful and lasting remembrance the exceedingly rare combination of qualities which have given him a pre-eminent place in the pulpit, on the platform, at the secretary's desk and in the various councils of the Missionary Society and of the Church. Of that society, though not the founder, he has been the chief organizer.

Its Advidance is Financial system was originated in his brain; was wrought into the working machinery of the Church by the matchless eloquence with which he presented it at the conterences, and will long endure as his best monument.

We tender to Dr. Durbin the assurance of our veneration and affection; wishing for him a sereme evening sky and an abundant entrance into the everlasing brightness; and pledging him our unswerving fidelity to the cause which by serving so nobly he has taught us to love so well.

We direct that this minute be spread upon our journal, and that a copy of it, signed by the President and Secretary of the Conference, be furnished to Dr. Durbin.

The phraseology of this minute was severely criticised, some maintaining that the Missionary Society had been organized and in active operation thirty years before Dr. Durbin took hold of it, and that this minute would cast an invidious reflection upon the memory of Drs. Bangs and Fittman, who were the founders of the society. Drs. Slicer, Foss, Hill. Pershing, Prettyman, Lanahan and others took part in the debate, after which the minute was adopted

In the debate, after which the minute was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

By a subsequent vote, on a motion of Dr. Curry, the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society were authorized to allow Dr. Durbin three months' salary. He was also made an honorary secretary, so that the "green hands," as Dr. Slicer called the new secretaries, who do not "know the ropes" might have the benefit of his experience.

THE CHURGH EXTENSION SOCIETY'S REPORT WAS taken up, and the obnoxious words which required the preachers to report their collections for this society at the bar of the Annual Conferences were stricken out. The report was then adopted.

Report No. 3, from the same committee, was then adopted without debate.

ted without debate.
e report of the Book Concern Committee on
lection of colleges was a concern.

The report of the Book Concern Committee on the election of officers was then taken up, adopted, and Dr. J. H. Vincent was re-elected to his present position as editor of Sunday School books and tracts; Dr. Nast was elected editor of the German Apologiste, and Henry Liphardt editor of German Sunday School books, tracts, &c. These nomina-

tions having no opposition were unanimously elected by a hand vote.

The editorship of the Quarterly Review created some opposition, and Drs. B. D. Whedon, the present editor, O. S. Munsell, D. Curry and W. F. Warren were nominated. Dr. Warren subsequently withdrew his name. The ballot was taken, and the result was the re-election of Dr. Whedon by a vote of 225 out of a total of 398. For editor of the Ladles' Repository, from which Dr. Wiley has been raised to the episcopacy, Dr. John F. Marley, of Cinclinati; Erastus Wentworth, of Troy; James A. Mc. Auley, of Baltimore; W. F. Day, of Erie; B. F. Crary, St. Louis; W. G. Williams, Central Ohlo; Joseph Wythe, California; Cyrus Brooks, Minnesota; Perrine, Michigan; G. G. Carron, Philadelphia; Mrs. Jennie Willing, Miss F. Wayland and Mrs. M. Brown. The result of this vote was that out of a total of 349 ballots Dr. Marley received 77; McAuley, 63; Wentworth, 48; Crary, 42, and Mrs. Willing 37. There was consequently no election, and a second ballot was taken, before which Mrs. Willing 37. There was consequently no election, and a second ballot was taken, before which Mrs. Willing 37. There was consequently no clection, and a second ballot was taken, before which Mrs. Willing 37. There was consequently no clection, and a second ballot was taken, before which Mrs. Willing's name was withdrawn. The second ballot gave Dr. Marley 126 votes, but no election.

THE COMMITTER ON ITINERANCY reported in favor of increasing the ministerial representation to General Conference from 30 to 39. Dr. Price moved to substitute 45 instead of 39. He would make it 75 if he could. It has taken \$3,500 out of the pockets of the Church members to bring the two delegations from California and Oregon to this Conference, which sum, he thought, could be spent to better purpose. Dr. Osbon read some figures to show that in 1876, at the present ratio, the General Conference will have 330 ministers; at 39,270; and at 45,23, which he conceived would, with the lay delegations, be as large a body as ca

adopted.

Report No. 10, on Missions, was adopted; and No. 3, on the State of the Church, relating to class meetings, was up again for discussion, but was postponed, to hear the result of the second ballot for editor of the Ladies' Repository; after which Conference adjourned, without taking action on the committee's report.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Naval Commanders in Embryo Preparing for Sea-The Examination Season-The Expected Summer Cruise-High Hopes of the "Hopefuls"-The Coming Festivities and General Gossip.

The annual examinations are now going on at the Naval School, and in consequence there is much consternation among the midshipmen. Of course there is also general and widespread anxiety among their friends and relatives. Careful papas and mammas are flocking hither from all parts of the country to watch over the destinies of their "young hopefuls"-many of them soon to be "young dis consolates." These examinations are very rigorous, conducted before a Board of Visitors by the heads of the several departments in the school. They extend from the 20th of May to the 1st of June. The examination of candidates for admission commences on the 5th of June, and will this year be particularly severe, as the number of midshipmen is now larger than desired. It is curious to observe with what inflated hopes many of these candidates come here, and how soon these hopes collapse. No boy, however, need fear being "plucked" if he has a good groundwork of English and arithmetic. Most of those who come here can talk French or Spanish by the yard, but, strange to say, are abominably ignorant of their own vernacular. The best plan is to send a boy here a month before examination and

let him be "coached" by some one acquainted with

the Academy course.

cruise. This year the Constellation, Captain Bridge-man, is deputed to carry them. The Dale will cruise about the Chesapeake with the fourth class. The graduating class will be broken up into small parties, and distributed for duty among the different squadrons now in service. The Constellation will carry out about eighty-five or ninety midshipmen; the Dale a much smaller number. The former ship has just arrived from the West Indies, and, in consequence, her men are full of the Spanish outlook. I conversed with some of them yesterday, old, veteran sailors, who have been in the navy from their infancy. They seemed in very low spirits, and really take to heart the fearful decline of their branch of the service in the last few years. One weather-beaten tar said to me:—"Why, sir, I've been in the navy more'n twenty year, and when I entered it was better'n it is now. To be sure we hadn't so many ships, but what we had was ships—none of your blarsted things that won't swim in a food tide. In them days our sailors knowed what they was about, 'case they had somethin' to be about. Now they're pitched and tossed around; ha'n't got no ships fit to work handy in, an' no sperrits in the men to work. How's we gwine to squint good when Mr. Robeson keeps a knocking our caps over our eyes? Talk about lickin' Spanish! Why, durn of the Spanish couldn't clean us cl'ar out for the first six months. Course we'd pick up a'terwards, but they'd ruin our commerce while we was a pickin' up. And them English—hang 'em! We sees 'em in every port we goes into—not one ship, but a whole squadron, while we sneaks in with a pitiful little scunner. Alabama cleims a'n't nowhar! No use for us to talk about eran sailors, who have been in the navy from their into—not one snip, but a success in with a pitiful little scunner. Alabama claims a'n't nowhar! No use for us to talk about fightin' British 'less we get somethin' to fight 'em with."

The sailors and middles seem to fraternize very the sailors and middles seem to me:—"Yer see, sir,

well together. Said a tar to me;—"Yer see, sir, it's this way: We likes to be kind to 'em, 'cause some day or other they'il be officers. And they has to be kind to us, 'cause we swabs and scrubs the decks for 'em while they lies in bed 'til six bells. Pon my honor, they don't do a thing. Just takes a hundred of our men away from their regilar work to do their'n—that's ali?" Which, I think, is a pretty good 'ali."

The midshipmen are now in clover. Though busy at examinations they have a good many more privileges than usual, with the prospect of the same of the sam

DECORATION DAY.

Floral Honors to Our Martyred Dead.

Origin and Growing Popularity of These Patriotic Rites—The Ceremonies at the East New York Union Cemetery-Grand Rally in the Evening at the Academy.

To-morrow, the 30th of May, will be solemnly observed throughout the length and breadth of the Union as Decoration Day. This will be the nex time that the date has been thus honored, and though up to the present it has been by no means so generally observed as the objects to which it i set apart deserve, it is annually growing in public favor, and, ere many years have sped by, will be well established a holiday as the 22d February or the Fourth of July. As a people, perhaps, we are not very greatly inclined to public displays of sen-timent; but there can be no doubt that Anglo-Saxons are in a quiet, undemonstrative way, full as sensitive to such emotions as any of the other races, and in a case like the present, where the exciting cause appeals with irrepressible sacredness and force to the patriotic gratitude of the whole nation, Americans will soon grow to be proud of exhibiting openly what, as a general thing, they would fain conceal. It comes at first a little strangely, perhaps, to the average citizen to march with a bouquet in his hand to the graves of the soldier dead, and there proclaim openly his undying remembrance of their martyrdom for their country. But the awkwardness of novelty will soon wear off, and the inherent dignity and nobleness of the feelings that underlie these floral ceremonies protect them from the sneers even of the most confirmed of cynics and scoffers. And even were the occasion of it less solemnly impressive, we

protect them from the sneers even of the most confirmed of cynics and scoffers. And even were the occasion of it less solemnly impressive, we ought at least to hall with approval the establishment of another general holiday. We have at present far too few national holidays, though, as we are the most hard-working people in the world, we need them more than others.

There seems to be no special significance in the date which has been thus devoted to the honor of our hero-dead. The custom of decorating with flowers the graves of the failen brave dates back of course to the earliest ages, and is probably as ancient as war itself. It was, however, first naturalized in this country by the people of the South, who, even before the close of the rebellion, had grown into the general observance of a stated Bocoration Day. After the return of peace we of the North also adopted the same custom, and in 1868 the 30th of May was, for the first time, simultaneously observed in this way throughout the entire country, the date being fixed by a decree of General Logan, the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, under whose auspices these demonstrations of anation's gratitude were made. The date, it may further be said, is at least as good as any other in the week or two when spring, though still fresh with opening flowers, is beginning to give way to the heats of summer—the necessary season of such ceremonles. It is not enough to allow of fine weather being counted upon with a fair degree of certainty, and at the same time it is not selate as to make a public procession an attempt at wholeseale murder by sunstroke.

Returning to the motive and objects of this patriotic festival, there is a special fitness in some one day in the year being thus dedicated by the whole people to memories of what the war has cost us. Almost every home in this broad land has its own sad anniversary of sacrifice and mourning. Gettysburg, Chancelorsville, Chattanooga, mark not alone in the almanaes certain dates for general sacrifice hoved when t

guns will be fired from Governor's Island, and will continue until the procession reaches the cemetery. At East New York the New York division will be joined by the division from Williamsburg and the posts from East New York, and the united veterans of the war of the rebellion will march together to the last resting place of their dead comrades. The cemetery contains no less than four thousand graves of Union heroes, every one of which will be adorned with wreathes of immortelles and bouquets of sweet-seented flowers. The programme of exercises will be short, so as to allow of the men getting back to New York in time for the meeting at the Academy of Music in the evening. Its great features will be an oration by Dr. Noah Schenck and the singing of patriotic hymns by the children of the Union Home and School. At the Academy the speakers will be the Rev. De Witt Talmage and the Rev. J. P. Newman, Governor Hoffman is expected to preside.

pected to preside.

In the afternoon there will also be a parade of the National Guard in honor of the day, but this will be, of course, entirely independent of the regular celebration by the Grand Army of the Republic.

MORE MURDER

Shooting and Stabbing Affray Amond Rowdies-Escape of the Culprit-The Chase by the Polico-Still at Large.

An affray took place on the corner of Houston and Crosby streets yesterday morning between Daniel Cunningham and James Bell, of 203 Chrystie street, that resulted in the wounding of Bell in the stomach with a knife in wounding of Bell in the stomach with a knife in the hands of Cunningham. It appears that about half-past four in the morning Roundsman Ferris, of the Fourieenth precinct police, was patrolling the district, when he heard several shots fired in the neighborhood of Houston street. Making for the place direct the arrived there just in time to find officer Hincly arresting Bell, who had a pistol in his hand, with all the barrels discharged. Ferris assisted Hincly, and Bell, who was wounded was taken to the station house. He toid Captain Clinchy that Cunningham, himself and a number of others were out all night on a spree, and were just going home, when Cunningham made use of some language that did not suit him. Upon this a quarrel arose, and Cunningham pulled out a long dirk knife and scabbed him in the bowels. As soon as Bell found he was stabbed he took out his pistol and fired several shots after Cunningham, who started to run away. He continued to fly, when the officer (Ferris) started after him, and Ferris followed up the chase as far as St. Patrick's Cathedral, where Cunningham scaled the fence and got off. Captain Clinch and a number of men in colored clothes have been looking for him since; but up to a late hour last night nothing could be discovered of his whereabouts. Bell's wife visited him yesterday afternoon at Bellevue Hospital, but he did not engers some such damage as Bell, for they are known to be the very worst gang of rowdles in the city.

HAVERMEYER'S PAPIER MACHE FACTORY

DESTROYED. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 28, 1872. The napier mache works at the south end of the city were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will not exceed \$40,000; insurance \$23,500, including \$6,000 on the building and \$17,500 on the stock and machinery. The building was owned by James Havermeyer, of New York.